WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY - - FEB. 21, 1885

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The question of woman suffrage is one that will find both opponents and frinds. It is somthing that has not been tested to any extent, therefore we know little or nothing about its workings. If we could see any good that would result from giving woman the right to vote, we would only be too glad to give her that right, provided she would ask for it, but the women of Arizona have not asked for the right to do jury duty or possibly set themselves up in opposition to the honest opinions and convictions of their husbands, nor have they asked to vote. We do not even know that a majority, or anything like a majority, of the women of Arizona desire to secure the elective franchise. So far as we are able to Judge, the men in Arizona can do more voting than is actually necessary to the peace and welfare of the community, and the multiplying of votes cannot help matters. To be plain, we are opposed to female suffrage. We cannot understand why any refined and intelligent lady desires to degrade herself by elbowing her way through a crowd of men on election day, simply to deposit her vote, when it can only result in increasing the labor and delay of elections without materially changing the resu t. It has been our fortune to meet some real ladies in years past, who were in favor of female suffrage, but most of the women who advocate woman suffrage we have found to be of that strong—we might almost say coarse— masculine type who, owing to some freak of nature are women, but we are inclined to the opinion that their maker primarily intended them for men, and among women, they are in about the same proportion that dudes are found among men. It has been said that woman could by her vote, elevate her sex and secure much needed legislation that would benefit the servant girl, the tradeswomen, clerks, dressmakers and factory girls. That the wages of women could be raised and much more of the same kind of talk. Men, with all their right to vote, and their unrestrained power of organization, and strikes, have utterly failed in regulating the price of their labor, and in our opinion they will continue to fail, so long as force is used to compel compliance instead of reason.

We once knew a very upright man and an able lawyer, who was asked "what he thought of the question of woman suffrage and whether he did not think women ought to be allowed to vote in order to protect their rights?"

"Protect their rights?" he said—"In God's name, if the fathers, brothers and husbands of women will not protect their rights, to whom can they look for protection!"

That argument to us, was conclusive. The mother, sister and wife can have no truer or more faithful protector than the father, husband and brother. When a woman has been wronged to whom does she go for sympathy and protection, a woman? No; never. She goes to a man every time, and her bitterest enemies at all times are women. Woman is a superior being; let us not drag her down to the common level of man. Do not force her to visit the resorts of vice, wickedness and crime in search of votes, nor place her in a position where she must associate on election day with criminals of both sexes. Keep her pure and away from the taint of human depravity as far as possible—We earnestly ask our members of the Council to consider well this question of woman suffrage before voting for it. Our women are happy and contented now; we don't know that either men or women would be benefited by the passage of the bill pending in the Council and which has already passed the lower branch of the Legislature.

A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

Middle-aged and elderly people will remember the excitement created throughout the world some thirty or forty years ago by the wonderful improvements made in the telescope by Lord Rosse. The two great defects which had hitherto baffled opticians were spherical aberration and absorption of light by specula. By a long series of carefully conducted experiments he succeeded in discovering a mode of operation by which the last defect was wholly obviated, and the other greatly diminished in amount. The metal for the speculum of his great telescope—three tons weight—was poured into an iron mould which wos kept in an annealing oven over sixteen weeks, so that the metal should cool equally. It was then polished and mounted at a cost of $150,000, the adjustments consisting of a system of chains, pulleys and counterpoising weights, so complete in all its parts, that the ponderous instrument of twelve tons weight could be moved so as to point in any direction with almost as much precision as the ordinary equatorial of the observatory. Many miner improvements have since been made in telescopes, and the finest mechanism in the world is made use of in their construction. Alvan Clark & Sons have perhaps brought the business to the greatest perfection, and are now engaged on the Lick telescope, which will be the most perfect and by long odds the most expensive instrument that has ever been made. The labor already expended upon it, and that which is to follow, clearly indicates that the cost when completed will be something immense. The contract for the Lick telescope was made in 1880, and it was not till 1884 that the object-glass was successfully moulded. The objective of the telescope is to have thirty-six inches clear aperture. The difficulty at the outset was in the casting of the crown-glass, which was intrusted to Fell of Paris. When the founder has succeeded in casting his lump of glass, weighing several hundred pounds, the clay pot in which it is contained is broken away. The outside portions of the glass itself, being impregnated with the clay and other impurities, have to be cut away. This is a most tedious process. If any ordinary cutting-tool were used, the glass would be apt to fly to pieces. It has to be sawed by a wire working in sand and water." The process is therefore very slow and involves much time. The mass of glass has to be pressed into the shape of a disk, which can only be done by heating it nearly to the melting point, so ts to become plast.c This patient Frenchman tried to secure a perfectly moulded glass, but one after another flew to pieces in cooling, until he had made twelve successive failures. At last, in February 1884, after three years of time and labor, he succeeded in moulding a glass that he believed to be perfect, and that is the object glass that Clark & Sons are now at work upon, which, with the completed telescope ready to mount, will, it is said, cost $1,000,000, and it is beleived will, in compass of vision and magnifying power, far surpass anything of the kind that has ever been attempted, and bring the moon within an apparent distence of 30 miles from the earth. This great telescope should enable us to determine whether the moon is inhabited or whether the "man in the moon" is a myth.

THE English are now considering the project of building a Narrow Gauge railroad from Suakin on the Red sea to Berber which is on the main river Nile just below the mouth of Atbara river. It is also said that they will give the contract for building the road to Americans; but we have no idea our Narrow Gauge Co., will get the job, as the English government want from five to ten miles built a day, while "our folks" have only succeeded in building five miles in two years! The distance from Suakin to Berber is 280 miles, and at the rate of five miles every two years, it would take "our folks" just 112 years, to build it. Wolseley and his little army would get tired of "waiting for the wagon," besides our Narrow Gauge folks would be so aged, that they would not enjoy their weatlh after they got it. Still we shall not discourage "our folks," for no man can tell when lightning is going to strike, though they do say "it never strikes twice in the same place." Well, who said it did? Yet, if Gladstone should hear of our narrow-guage railway building and should cable for our best experts in the business, we could not suppress that patriotic spirit that sometimes is likely to rise in the breast of every adult fellow-citizen, and though we should have to delay the building of our road till their return—wo could not deny the old man, but would say in the fullness of our heart, "Go down unto the shores of the Red Sea; even unto the town of Suakin, and build thou a narrow gauge road across the desert to Berber, where the children of Gladstone are sorely pressed by the False Prophet. Be not afraid, but brace up in the fullness of thy might. Take no camels nor asses with thee, as thou wilt find none of these things lacking on thy arrival." We sincerely trust, however, that the old man will overlook us in his search for expert expediters of narrow gauge railroads; not that we should begrudge him the use of ous best men for a hundred years or such a matter, but because we have pity on the poor English sailors and soldiers on the Blue and White Nile.

THE Phenix Gazette suppcses "the CITIZEN doesn't want any increase of population." Yes the CITIZEN does want an increase of population; but it is not in favor of taxing the people of this Territory, to hire immigrants to come here and settle. Are there any government lands in the vicinity of Phenix where water can be had with which to irrigate it, open for homesteads and pre-emption? If there are such lands we should like to know it, that we might assist in securing settlers who will only be too glad to settle, improve and make homes upon it. The CITIZEN favors the settlement of Arizona as fast as possible. It will favor any legitimate project for the development of the country, and preparing the way for settling up the Territory. The CITIZEN would be glad to have a million dollars invested in irrigating canals in Arizona to bring water to the surface so that we can reclaim the thousands of acres of the finest lands in the world that lie along the Gila and Colorado rivers. The CITIZEN would also like to see the government or some private companies sink artesion wells at various points throughout the Territory and see if something cannot be done to make it possible to utilize the vast area of grazing lands in Arizona that now lie waste. If there was some way by which title could be secured to the timbered lands in the northern central portion of the Territory the CITIZEN would like to see three or four thousand lumber-men at work in the pineries, supplying Old Mexico and Southern California with lumber. But none of these industries are now in shape to invite poor people to come and take hold of them, and the paper above referred to knows it as well as we do.

IT seems that all that is necessary to haul money out of the Territorial treasury is to go off on some pretended mission with some of the productions of Arizona, and then present a bill for whatever is desired and the amount is forthcoming. That is what Murphy and Church did two years ago, and that is what Murphy is doing now. We need no expositions to call attention to our mines. If we had 100 Silver Kings, 200 Contentions and Grand Centrals and 500 Quijotoas, we could easily sell all of them. But the days for selling "wildcats" have passed and no amount of exposition will revive them. We trust that the good common sense of members of the Legislature will cause them to vote against giving Murphy a single red cent. He is entitled to nothing and that is what he should have for his pay.

THE Legislature will adjourn in less than one month from this date. Our narrow gauge folks should see to it that the road may be turned in the direction of Salt river valley, via Florence and Phenix, provided Pinal and Maricopa counties will join us in building the road. The preliminary work should be perfected before the adjournment of the Legislature. If Pinal and Maricopa want an outlet in the direction of Tucson, this is their opportunity and we need the road as much as they do. We believe a narrow gauge road would be just what is needed, but if a broad gauge is desired by a majority in interest, then let it be a broad gauge.

THERE has never been a time since the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad to this place that a good, live set of men united in the interest of our town, could not have increased the trade one-fourth within a year, by opening up new avenues of trade, and by offering superior inducements over all other competing points. But one good chance after another has been allowed to pass beyond our reach, until there is just barely a hope left for resurrection. The question is: Shall we continue to pass, or shall we order up, just for a change? If we fail to play our own hand according to the rules of common sense, some other fellows will surely win the pot.

BROWN'S concurrent resolution, asking Congress to purchase a strip on the north-western border of Sonora, in order to give Arizona a seaport, has passed both houses. We trust that the project will not end in this resolution, but will be prerented to Congress in such a way that its importance will be recognized and measures taken to bring about the desired end. By the way, the presenting of this resolution would be a good beginning for Delegate Bean. If Col. Bean has the push we think he has Congress will be glad to do its part in orderto get rid of his importunities.

IT takes more than talk and senseless bombastic expressions to constitute a lawyer. It is said that a man who once upon a time mistook his calling and appeared before the court in the trial of a case, consumed over a week in the examination of witnesses and then closed in a pompous speech, consuming two or three days time,and after closing neither, the bench nor bar could make head or tail of it, nor could the alleged talking man tell what he was trying to do. Fiction is sometimes more strange than truth.

A SLIP of the Faber made us say, "Brown's concurrent resolution," in yesterday's CITIZEN, when we should have said, "Brown's memorial" to Congress asking for a strip from the north side of Sonora for a seaport for Arizona." It is a good measure, and notwithstanding our error, we trust it will have its effect on Congress and induce the wise men of that august body to act upon the proposition favorably.

PATS HAMILTON and Murphy are bosses when the Treasury is to be tapped for the public good—of those gentlemen. We have no fault to find with those gentlemen for making demands upon the Territorial treasury for what money they want, but the people will certainly look to the Legislature and the Governor of Arizona to put a stop to this kind of traffic.

THE Prescott papers in order to overcome the objection to the rigorous climate of that ancient mining camp as the capital of the Territory, suggests that the time for holding the legislative sessions be changed to summer. The suggestion is a good one so far as climate is concerned, but they forget that Prescott is over 2,000 miles from the center of population.

THE Democrats of Arizona have been for years finding fault with the custom that has prevailed of appointing federal officials from non-residents, and the first petition they get up is for the appointment of a non-resident who learned sometime ago that "Arizona was a good enough place to make money in, but no place for a man of his cloth to live in."

YES, it would be very nice to hold sessions of the legislature at Prescott in summer instead of winter, but if such a law was passed and the capitol was afterwards moved to Phenix, we should lose one crop of solons before the defect could be remedied. They would be "consumed as with a burning fire."

IT is said that half the men on Wall street have given up draw poker as a luxury too dear for indulgence in these hard times. Why don't they come out flatfooted and tell the truth—that they play an inferior game. A good poker player will never quit the game in order to economize—never.

A BILL has been introduced in the House to allow Commissioner Murphy $3,500 for having a good time at New Orleans on $5,000 appropriated by the general government. It is a measure that should be defeated.

IF the Democrats of this judicial district want a Democrat for judge in the name of "Old Hickory" why don't they select a lawyer for the place.

Is Grant Oury dead? Haven't heard from him since.

How to Make Copying Ink.

[Chicago Times.]

Any common black ink or writing fluid can be made into good copying ink adding some sugar or other saccharine matter to it. To prepare, dissolve one ounce of lump sugar to one and one-half pints of writing fluid. Within five or six hours after writing letters or other documents with this prepared ink they can be copied by pressure on damp, unsized paper. If old writing be wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, to which a small solution of sugar syrup has been added, a faint reproduction can be taken with firm pressure upon unsized paper, with the result of rendering the original much paler than before, as the process simply dissolves the original ink used and tranfers it. To copy printing ink, dampen the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron and press on any paper of absorbent nature.

A Beautiful Mineral.

[Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

Jade, that beautiful green or olive-brown stone out of which the quaint and valuable antique carvings of China and Japan were cut, has never been known in America as a native mineral. Alaskan Indians, and especially the Innuits of the northwestern coast, possess implements made of it, and many of these have been obtained for our museums by recent explorers. This caused inquiries to be made and it has thus been learned that veins containing jade occur in the mountains on the Alaskan side of Behring strait, although not on the Siberian shore. The Innuits call the jade "fire stone," and told E. W. Nelson that it was "made in a very hot fire," when some of the volcanic cones of that region were in a state of eruption.

The Student's Answer.

[Argonaut "Storyettes."]

A student undergoing examination in the principles of mechanics, was asked: "Why will not a pin stand on its point?" He returned the following answer: "In the first place, a point is defined by Euclid as that which hath no parts, and no magnitude, and how can a pin stand on that which hath no parts and no magnitude? In the second place, a pin will not stand on its head, much less, therefore, will it stand on its point. Thirdly, and lastly, it will if you stick it in hard enough."

Whitehall Times: Man can preach with more effect to a large congregation, thanhe can reason with himself.

TELEGRAPH

Special to the CITIZEN.]

PRESCOTT, Feb. 16.—The following action shows how strong party lines are being drawn in Arizona during the session of the Legislature. A resolution was introduced Saturday morning in the House complimentary to Gov. Tritle mentioning his efficient services in suppressing lawlessness, promoting order and bringing prosperity to the Territory during his administration, all of which has been admitted by citizens irrespective of party and by the public press of Arizona, and for such service President-elect Cleveland was asked to retain him in office until the expiration of his commission, Feb. 9th, 1886. The Democratic members, asserting to see in the resolution a partison measure, forced an adjournment and immediately called a strict party caucus, and not only refused to pass any resolution complimentary to any Republican official, but held to the proposition that the President-elect should at once after his inauguration remove every Republican official and appoint Democrats to their places Civil Service rules to the contrary notwithstanding, although all members of the House admit the truth of the statements contained in the proposed resolution. This is said to be the first absolute violation on the part of the party about to administrate the affairs of the Government; of the principles of the civil service reform, and it is said that the voice of the intelligent and thinking masses of Arizona, of all political affinities was gagged by the machinations of ambitious tricksters and persons who contemplate receiving appointments under the coming administration. Indignation at the action taken is freely expressed, and prominent Democrats say that it will only result to intensify the admiration of the people at large, of all political parties, for the efficient administration of the present Governor.

Special to the CITIZEN.

GILA BEND, Feb. 16.—A man by the name of Noonan was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshall here today for selling whisky to Indians.

Special to the CITIZEN.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 17.—House: Risley introduced a bill to regulate the ownership of real estate—referred. J. A. Brown, a bill authorizing the Loan of Maricopa & Yuma Co., to construct a wagon road—referred. Franklin: A bill to provide means for conducting a Territorial Exhibit at New Orleans, Aram: a bill to prevent fraudulent and excessive insurance—referred, also a bill exempting women from jury duty—referred. Geo. W. Brown: a bill exempting personal property from execution—referred. Risley a bill regarding new trials in civil cases—referred. Porter: a bill to incorporate the Fort McDowell and Tonto Basin wagon road—referred. Same: a bill to amend the fencing of cultivated fields in Maricopa county—referred to the Maricopa delegation. Same: a bill providing for a fund for Maricopa county—referred to the Maricopa delegation. Purdy: a bill to fill the vacancy of the office of Probate Judge, also concerning sentences of district court; also fees for county and precinct officers, also, change of venue in criminal cases before Justices. Also, terms of county and territorial officers. Wardwell's woman suffrage bill was lost—15 to 9. Geo. W. Brown: a bill providing for the incorporation of secret and religious societies passed. Franklin: a bill of forcible entry and detainer—passed; also the bill authorizing a railroad and telegraph line from Fairbanks to Tombstone and Bisbee—passed. A resolution was adopted appropriating $500 with which to pay witnesses fees from Yuma, adjourned.

Special to the CITIZEN.

TOMBSTONE, Feb. 18—About three a. m. the attention of Pat McCann, a barkeeper in a saloon owned by Sol Pierce, was attracted by a light shining through his window. Glancing out he discovered that it was caused by a fire in a pile of rubbish located in an alleyway between the saloon and a large merchantile establishment owned by A. A. Castenada & Co. He hastily gave the alarm by shooting his pistol several times in quick succession, but before any water could be brought the house of Castenada & Co., had caught and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. So rapid was the spread of the flames that but little could be accomplished, and in less than two hours the whole business portion of the town was a heap of smoldering ruins. The street is so narrow that when the large store of Castaneda & Co. was fairly ablaze the flames leaped across, catching the Bisbee Hotel and wrapping it in a fiery embrace; thence, on both sides of the street and in both directions, the fire spread with a rapidity that did not admit of a check, licking up in its course the frame buildings of which the town is composed at a breath. At one time it was feared that the fire would be communicated to the works of the Copper Queen, but the overturning of one of the company's buildings into the gulch and the Herculean efforts of the citizen's, generally, stayed the flames within seventy feet of a pile of timber, which, if ignited, would have sealed the fate of their smelters. During the fire an explosion of giant powder occurred in the store of Castaneda & Co., throwing a column of fire at least eighty feet in the air and scattering the blazing embers everywhere. Parties who were present, state they never saw a camp swept out of existence in so short a time. The lossi s estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000, which is covered by very light insurance. The principal losers are Castaneda & Co., who are said to be insured for $12,000. The following are among the list of sufferers A. Korner $1,500; Tanner & Hays $700; Edleman $600; Miller $1,000; Sol. Pierce $1,800; A. A. Castaneda & Co $20,000; A. Tribolet $2,000; Blinn Lumber Co., $500; Mrs. Cressy $500; Carey & Nelson $1,800; W. A. Daniels $2,000; J. W. Williams and Mrs. Boultinghouse $2,500; McGuire & Bailey $3,500; J. P. Mansfield $5,000; Sol. Lowenberg $3,000; Schmidt & Saillon $1,000; C. Radovich $1,700; Dr. Barney $3,000; Kate Sweeney $1,500.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is estimated that there are 40,000 Irish laborers in London out of employment, a large portion of whom have been discharged since the dynamite explosions in the Tower of London and Parliament building.

WELLSBORO, Pa., Feb. 16—Coles Hotel and W. C. Kress's residence were burned early this morning; the Methodist church was also badly damaged; loss $35,000, insurance $25,000. Twenty persons narrowly escaped, many being in their night clothes only; all lost their personal effects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16—Judge Sullivan this morning rendered a decision on the questions of alimony and counsel fees in the Sharon divorce case. He granted the plaintiff nee Miss Hill, twenty-five hundred dollars per month from the date of application, January 9th, and fifty-five thousand dollars counsel fees.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Some excitement was created here to day, especially in commercial and financial circles, by the receipt of dispatches from Berlin, announcing that the Russian government had ordered 2,000 Krupp guns; for the purpose of stengthening its position in Central Asia; to be of the largest pattern, and are evidently intended for service in fortresses of superior build. Simultaneously with the above report same a dispatch from St. Petersburg, stating that Sebastopol is to be made a free port,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—After a long and careful examination of Henry Helmbold, of Buchu fame, he was pronounced cured and released from the Norristown insane asylum.

LONDON, Feb. 16—The Press Association states, under reserve, that late on Saturday night the War office sent a telegram to Miss Gordon at Southampton, to the effect that Khartoum had not fallen and that Gen. Gordon was safe.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A terrific explosion occured in a powder magazine at Gibralter to-day killing 17 men and doing considerable damage otherwise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Congressman Bland was asked to day, what he thought of Cleveland's effort to control the coinage of silver. "I don't know whether there is such an effort being made, but I do know that a bill to prevent further coinage of silver cannot be passed this session of Congress. An effort may be made to tack it onto the appropriation bill and thus slip it through, but it wont work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Dan Voorhies and Congressman Cobb of Indiana, who have just returned from Albany where they have been to urge the claims of Ex-Senator McDonald, for a Cabinet position, said that he, if any one from Indiana, will be selected for such a position. They report gossip at Albany runs in favor of Manning for Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. Feb. 16.—For several months past complaints have been made to the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Atlantic and Pacific offices of missing baggage checked between St. Louis and Kansas city, and San Francisco. Detectives have been at work on the case for two months and last Saturday arrested L. W. Jones a baggage man on the Atlantic and Pacific. B. F. Deal a detective of the Central Pacific worked up the case, and claims to have positive evidence of Jones guilt. The thefts amount to several thousand dollars. D. J. Seligman of New York alone losing baggage valued at $3,000 and others from $1,500 to $2,000 each.

BERLIN, Feb. 17—Quite an exciting scene took place in the Reichstag last evening, during a debate on the subject of increasing the duty on cereals. While Bismarck was speaking in favor of raising duty on wheat to three marks, he noticed a commotion among two German liberal and socialist members, who occupied seats on the left of the house. Becoming indignant at the noise he stopped for a moment and then pointing in the direction of the offending members, and said, "Mischief is your tactics." Cries arose from the left,"This is monstrous, you will then say we foretold you people would not suffer from this blood tax." A deafening turmoil ensued and it was some moments before order was restored.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 18—As a result of numerous telegrams from Gen. Hatch and United States District Attorney Horton to authorities at Washington, it has been decided to issue new warrants for the arrest of Couch, Stafford and other Oklahoma invaders; and that the warrants be made returnable March 5th, the day the Boomers have set for another raid on the Territory. Gen. Hatch will leave at once for his military headquarters at Caldwell, Kansas, to complete arrangements for preventing any movement in the future that may be attempted.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17—The News' Harwood, Texas special says: Two men got on a passenger train of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio road at Luling about 10 o'clock last night and when the train was about half way between Luling and Harwood the passengers in the first-class coach were surprised on beholding their two supposed fellow-passengers standing in the centre of the car with handkerchiefs over the lower portion of their faces and drawn revolvers in their hands. They quietly demanded cash from the passengers in this coach, avoiding all jewelry. They made no attempt to go through the remainder of the train, but jumped from the platform while the cars were in motion. It was all done so quietly and quickly that passengers in the other coaches and the conductor knew nothing of the robbery at the time. They secured about $300 in cash.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17—Announcements were made in all parts of Hocking Valley yesterday that the commissaries had given out and that aid is no longer coming in, and advising the men to go to work. This ends the strike which started last April.

ARCATA, Cal., Feb. 17—The citizens of this city, after compelling Chinese to remove outside the city limits, held a meeting and adopted resolutions pledging themselves to use all legal means to prevent the settlemant of Chinese in Arcata.

PARIS, Feb. 17—An official telegram from General Briere de Liste states that the flag of the French now floats over Langson. The Chinese position at Vulna has also been captured by the French, the Chinese army having been routed. The French occupation of Langson occurred on the 13th inst; the French troops afterwards crossed the river and occupied Vulna.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17—The Chronicle publishes an article to-day in which it claims to have discovered the existence of a Brotherhood of Dynamiters in that city numbering 85 members. One of the members in an interview stated that the Brotherhood had sent $700 to O'Donnavan Rossa and two agents were sent to Great Britain from this city.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The weather here and throughout the north west generally to day, is again intensely cold. Trains yesterday were somewhat delayed by snow, but the situation is not regarded as serious by railroad men who have been seen to-day. The prospect is not very encouraging for warmer weather. Storm signals are flying, and a further drop of the mercury is predicted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Yseult Dudley was arraigned in the police court this morning for shooting O'Donovan Rossa. The Justice consented to fix the bail at $2,000 for prisoner's appearance before the grand jury. Mrs. Dudley was remanded pending the appearance of bondsmen.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17—The Galveston News Luling special says: Officers discovered two negroes obstructing the track of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, evidently for the purpose of wrecking the approaching train. In arresting the miscreants, one of the negroes was instantly killed and the other mortally wounded; he afterward died.

KORTI, Feb. 17—The Mudir of Dongola is now convinced that Khartoum has fallen and that General Gordon is dead. Covass of Ibrahim Bey of Ruchdi, states that the rebels were admitted by treachery to Khartoum, Covass with his master went to the Government house and met Gordon coming out armed, with Mohamed Bey of Mustopha, and twenty Covasses. While proceeding to the Austrian Consulate, they met a party of rebels who fired a volley, and Gordon and Mohamed Bey of Mustopha fell dead.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—Speaker Miller, of he Senate, has issued an order excluding everybody, members of the press included, from visiting any of the adjacent rooms of the chamber, no matter what their errand may be. It is said that he is afraid of dynamiters.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17—The press, Anglo-Indian and native, are mostly loyal in their comments on the events in Soudan, but different opinions are expressed in regard to the dispatch of Italian troops to Egypt. The Press, however, is of the opinion that India should not be saddled with the expense of a campaign. It is said that the India contingent will garrison Suakim and not be sent to the front. Native officers, including Mohamedans, have petitioned to have their corps sent into active service in the Soudan.

ALBANY, Feb. 17—In the Assembly today a resolution calling on Congress to pass the Edmunds bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list was announced. The resolution was adopted ayes 71 nays 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—Among the persons indicted by the grand jury yesterday were Geo. W. Tyler, Max Gumpel and John McLaughlin, for the embezzlement of $25,000 from Wm. Sharon. Their bail was fixed at $10,000. McLaughlin's whereabouts are unknown. Tyler and Gumpel will probably be arrested to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 18—The Legislature assembled in joint-session today to vote for United States Senator. The Speaker voted for Morrison, no other votes were cast.

LONDON, Feb. 17—It is reported to day, that the riotous conduct among unemployed workmen yesterday and the growing feeling of discontent among the same classes in other large business centres, created a strong feeling in government circles in favor of accepting the offers from several colonial governments of volunteers for service in Egypt. It is deemed unwise to make further drafts on home troops. Victoria and New South Wales will send a contingent composed of 700 men for service in Egypt. The combined action on the part of the colonies for furnishing a large force of vlunteers for Egyptian service has been suggested.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 18—Senator Pendleton presented a petition of news papers, praying for a reduction of postage on second-class mail matter—referred.

House: Dorsheimer introduced a bill to regulate coinage and promote the circulation of gold and silver equally—referred.

ROME, Feb. 18—The Pope refused to see Michael Davitt, he says he fears England will deem an interview with Davitt under the present circumstances untriendly.

PARIS, Feb. 18—A dispatch from Gen. Delisle states that the French loss at the taking of Langson is 30 killed and 222 wounded.

BERNE, Feb. 18—Swiss officials have been warned of a plot to blow up the Federal palace with dynamite, in retaliation for the expensive measures recently adopted by the Federal Council. It is stated that the police of Geneva have discovered a secret dynamite factory in that city, and that all the workmen employed in the factory were Swiss.

LONDON, Feb. 18—A dispatch from Korti states that the Arabs are deserting from Metemneh in large numbers and fleeing to the British camp at Gubat.

LOWELL, Feb. 18—The wife of United States Minister Lowell is very low today; hopes of her recovery are abandoned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 18—Snow fell to a depth of about 11 inches last night; the wind is terrible; trains are all laid up.

TROY, Feb. 18—The storm last night was the severest in years. The trains on the Troy and Boston and the New York Central are snow-bound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 2 p. m.—The weather in Chicago has moderated somewhat. The Panhandle, Chicago & Eastern, Illinois & Louisville, and New Albany & Chicago are still snowed under. All other trains are from one to five hours late.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18—The Mansfield Valley coal miners have resolved not to abide by the umpire's decision and a strike will probably result.

How Patti Spends Money.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Patti makes a great deal of money, and she spends a great deal. At the rate she lives it must cost her something like $100,000 a year. She has a retinue of people and a large suite of apartments at the Windsor hotel—private table, of course—and her own chef, whom she brings with her. Then she has a castle in Wales to keep up, and that is an enormous tax upon her income. Even when she does not live there she has ten or a dozen people taking care of the house, and as many more on the place. The castle itself is as large as a small hotel. It has forty-five furnished rooms besides other rooms that are not furnished. It is a whim of Patti to keep up this place, and she has enough money to indulge herself in expensive whims.

Besides the money that Patti earns, she has $200,000 that can never be touched; at least the principal cannot be touched; she has the use of the income, of course. But this she does not lay much stress upon. The income of $200,000 is a small item to a person who can make as much money as she does. Christine Nilsson is really wealthier than Patti, because she has more laid up and better invested than is Patti's money. The castle in Wales, which represents a little fortune, is an expense rather than an income. All the money that Christine Nilsson has in real estate brings her in a good, round interest. Then Nilsson is thrifty. She spends very little money compared to Patti. It is hard to say which is the wiser—the one who spends as she goes, or the one who lays up her money. Patti will always have that $200,000 to fall back on, so she saves very little of her earnings. There is no one to come after her except Nicolini's children, and to those she is very liberal now.

Where the Tramp Was Welcomed.

[Chicago Herald.]

"Yes, we's do run up agin some queer snaps," observed the tramp, as he steamed behind a red-hot stove in the station waiting-room, "some peculiar fakes we's has on our travels. 'Bout six weeks ago ez Hi was comin' up ter town to look fur my winter quarters Hi got hawful 'ungry one day. Sucked half a dozen 'ens eggs w'ich Hi found in a barn, but raw heggs beeunt werry fillin' on a cald day. Purty soon Hi struck a town, an' goin' up to a neat but 'umble 'ouse—it's de poor dat's de friends of we's, yer know—Hi knocked at the door, an' was told to come in. 'Please, mum,' sez Hi to de 'ooman of de place, 'please, mum, but Hi'm starvin'. Can't ye give a poor man a bit o' sup to-day?' An' w'at d'ye suppose she said? 'Elp youself,' sez she, wid a cold potato kind o' smile on her face, ''elp youself to hanything yer can find in the 'ouse. Take hanything to heat yer can find, my poor man.'

"Yer can bet she broke me all up. Never seen nothin' like it before in all my travels. Then Hi thought she might be afeerd o' me. 'Don't be skeered, mum,' Hi sez; 'Hi won't 'urt ye's.' 'Hi'm not afraid o' you,' sez she, 'nor o' what you'll eat. Help yourself, Hi say, to whatever you kin find. Hi'm a minister's wife, an' we hed a donation party here last night. You're welcome.'"

BILLIARD TABLES.

America Leads the World in the Manufacture of Them.

[Cleveland Herald.]

A gentleman who for many years was the agent of one of the two great billiard table manufactories in this country, has recently located here. To a reporter last evening he said: "The manufacture of billiard tables in America is not practically a monopoly. America makes the finest billiard tables in the world, and they are shipped from here to foreign points, European centers, Sandwich Islands, and everywhere that tables are used. The superiority of our tables lies in the cushions. It is a fact not generally known that all the billiard table cushions in the world are made down here at Akron. The firm which I have mentioned owns the right to use these cushions. They formerly sold their cushions to small dealers, asking about $50 for a set of cushions that cost about $9. To the uninitiated it may perhaps be necessary to state that the cushions are the level-edged projections bounding the table and against which the balls are projected in the game. It is necessary to have a yielding, elastic-body, which will give the balls a rebound action. To accomplish this the cushions are made of soft rubber, with small strips of vulcanized or hard rubber near the edges. For many years billiard table manufacturers were at a loss how to give the cushions the proper elasticity. A thin ribbon of steel was tried, and then a fine steel wire, which was keyed up to the proper tention by a little wrench. These devices were necessary because a cushion of soft rubber is too gummy. These cushions did not seem to answer the purpose, however, and the vulcanized rubber cushions were adopted. The Europeans still use the old-fashioned tables. They have gummy, dead cushions, which have often to be warmed and livened to make them work.

One of the principal billiard table manufacturers of America began by making pigeon-hole tables for use in little German saloons. He advanced his business until his tables were sold in nearly every city in the Union. Years ago billiard tables cost on an average about $600. Now the average price is but $350, and a most elaborate table made for one of the Astors cost but $600. Nearly the whole process of manufacturing billiard tables has been changed. Formerly the beds were made of wood. Even the most thoroughly seasoned wood was liable to warp, and marble was next tried, but that too made a poor bed. The marble drew moisture that rot the cloth and warped as bad as wood. The slate from Vermont and New Hampshire was tried, and it filled the bill. The state for a billiard table costs about $12. Another most important feature of a table is the cloth. France may not make as good tables as we, but we have to look to the Frenchman to furnish us the best billiard cloth. It is known as Simon's cloth, but is in reality the finest broadcloth. Every thread must be of uniform size, and the cloth must have a perfectly smooth surface. It costs from $6 to $9 a yard.

"The inlaid ornamental work of a table is handled by skilled mechanics, who receive big wages. It requires a good mechanic to set a table properly. At billiard matches a man is usually on hand with a spirit level to adjust the table in case the crowd on one side of the room should be enough larger than that on the other to cause the floor to sag."

"Yes, sir, we have not only the best general billiard players, but the best billiard tools in America," said Mr. Eugene Carter. "In England they play the old-fashioned pocket billiards, and the tips of their cues are not much larger than a lead pencil. Maple makes the best cue because it will not warp out of line. An absolutely straight cue, a perfectly level billiard table, and perfect ivory balls must be had to insure good playing. A set of billiard balls cost from $22 to $26. When first turned they are green and mushy, as we say. Many players get the cubes of ivory and keep them hung up in their rooms two or three years to season. Then they have them turned down to a diameter of 2 7-16 inches, and after using them awhile they have them turned down again to 2¼ inches, which is the size used in matches. A billiard ball must weigh exactly seven ounces to meet the requirements of a game, and they are selected with the utmost care to get the proper weight. Such nice care is taken to insure accuracy that Troy weight is used in weighing the balls, and a ball which exceed seven ounces by three or four pennyweights is rejected. You can readily see that balls of unequal weight would lead a player to make blunders.

"A billiard table," continued the speaker, "is a splendid barometer. I can tell when a storm is brewing by the way the table acts. It is heavy and the balls are greasy and the chalk fails to cling to the cue as it should."

Avoid the Wear and Tear.

[The Century.]

It is a remarkable fact that, although Christmas has been kept on the 25th day of December for more than a thousand years, its arrival seems as unexpected as if it had been appointed by the president. No one is ready for it, although last year every one resolved to be so, and about the middle of December there begins a rush and hurry which is really more wearing than a May moving.

In giving presents, be more anxious to give something which "supplies a want" than to send some pretty trifle which can only prove in the end an additional care. A little forethought and friendly putting of yourself in another's place will make this possible. In the great world of books something can be found to suit every taste. Flowers are always a graceful gift, and can never become burdensome by lasting after one has grown tired of them. There are numberless other things which can be procured, without a wear and tear of mind and body which make the recipient feel as David did of the water from the well of Bethlehem, that what cost so much was too valuable to be accepted.

"The world grows to me even more as a magic picture—a true supernatural revelation, infinitely stern, but also infinitely grand. Shall I ever succeed in copying a [illegible]"—Carlisle.

Notice for Publication.

Pre-emption No. 1,123.

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZONA, February 6 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Tucson, Arizona, on March 30, 1885 viz. Antonio Nocetti, for the W½ of NE¼ and the W½ of SE¼ of Sec. 21, Tp. 10 S., R. 14 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: [illegible] Pierre, Pedro Charouleau, Paul Rebbelle, J. P. Charouleau, of Tucson, Arizona.

BEN M. THOMAS, Register.

First publication February 21, 1885. Wtd

Property Seized.

WHEREAS the following articles have been seized by me for the United States, and any person having a claim on any of them is required to appear and make such claim within thirty days from the first publication of this notice: 1 barrel, contents 41½ gallons whiskey. Seized at Tucson, Arizona, February 16, 1885.

f21 w3t A. CATTANACH, Dep. [illegible]

Notice of Forfeiture.

TUCSON, TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, COUNTY OF PIMA, February 20 1885.

To B D Fairbanks, your heirs, executors, administrators or assigns:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has expended two hundred dollars ($200) in labor and improvements for the years 1883 and 1884 upon the Pickwick mining claim, situated in the Helvetia mining district, county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the years 1883 and 1884 and if, within 90 days from the service of this notice or within 90 days after this notice by publication, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, being $66.66 and cost of this advertisement, as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned under said section 2324.

JAMES W. VAN HORN.

Tucson, Pima county, A. T., Feb. 21, 1885.

Notice of Forfeiture.

TO J. W. BURNS, [illegible] JACKSON AND A. W. Walker, their heirs and assigns.—You are hereby notified that John T. Logan and the estate of said John T. Logan, now deceased, have expended the sum of one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon each of the following named lode mining claims, to wit, the Hawkeye, the Gray Eagle and the Bore Garde mining claims, in the Canyon de Oro Mining district, Pima county, Arizona Territory, in each of the years 1883 and 1884, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the years ending December 31, 1883, and December 31, 1884, respectively and if within 90 days from the service of this notice upon you by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, according to law.

The said Hawkeye claim was located February 21, 1880, by J. T. Logan, J. W. Burns and J. H. Tudor, and the notice thereof is recorded in Book K of the Mining Records of said Pima county, at page 122.

The said Gray Eagle claim was located February 26, 1880, by the above named Logan, Burns and Tudor and W. R. Ingram and John Bullock and the notice thereof is recorded in Book A of the Mining Records of said Pima county, at page 202.

The said Bore Garde claim was located February 2[illegible], 1880, by said Bullock, Logan, Tudor and Burns and J. B. Rupty, and the notice thereof is recorded in Book A of the Mining Records of said Pima county, at page 558.

The interests of said Burns in said mining claims hereby sought to be forfeited are an undivided one-third of the Hawkeye, and an undivided one-fifth each of the Gray Eagle and the Bore Garde; and the interests of the said Jackson or Walker in said mining claims hereby sought to be forfeited are an undivided one-third of the Hawkeye and an undivided three-fifths each of the Gray Eagle and the Bore Garde.

Dated Tucson, Arizona, January 17, 1885.

W. R. LOGAN,
Administrator of the Estate of John T. Logan, deceased.
ja17 4m

Summons.

IN THE District court, First Judicial District, in the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona. M. J. Sullivan and John Chartdoing business under the firm name of M. J. Sullivan & Co., plaintiffs, against George W. Van Hovenberg, defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Pima, in the territory of Arizona.

The territory of Arizona sends greeting to George W. Van Hovenberg.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona, and answer the complaint filed with the clerk of the Court at Tucson, in said county, a copy of which complaint accompanies this summons, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of the county and within this district, then within thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded and costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of said District Court at Tucson this 24th day of September A. D. 1884.

C. S. JEFFERDS, Clerk.

By J. A. ANDERSON Jr., Deputy.

Notice of Sole Tradership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Dolores C. de Cuen, residing at Tucson, county of Pima, territory of Arizona, do hereby declare before Charles H. Tully, a notary public in and for the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona that I intend to carry on the business of general merchandizing trading and manufacturing harness and saddles, in my own name and on my own account, under the provisions contained and set forth in section twenty-four twenty-seven, inclusive of chapter thirty-one of the compiled laws of the territory of Arizona.

In witness whereof, I have hereby set my hand and seal this sixth day of February A. D. 1885.

DOLORES C. de CUEN.

Territory of Arizona County of Pima, ss.

I hereby certify that the above named Dolores C. de Cuen, personally appeared before me at my office in the county of Pima aforesaid, upon said date, and then and there and in my presence executed the foregoing declaration. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the county of Pima, this sixth day of February, A. D. 1885.

[Seal.] CHARLES H. TULLY, N. P. Pima County, Arizona.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima, ss.

Dolores C. de Cuen being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That the capital employed in the business mentioned in the foregoing declaration does not exceed in amount the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars.

DOLORES C. de CUEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of February, A. D. 1885.

(seal.) CHARLES H. TULLY N. P. In and for Pima county, Arizona.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL District, in the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona.

John Smith, plaintiff, against Charity Smith, defendant, summons.

Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Charity Smith.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona, and answer the complaint filed with the clerk of said Court at Tucson, in said county, a copy of which complaint accompanies this summons, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but if served out of this county and within this district, then within thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded and costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of said District Court at Tucson this [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1885.

C. S. JEFFERDS, Clerk.

By J. A. ANDERSON, Jr. Deputy.